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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Induced co-color (brief, and, if there is fixation quickly passing over into) | } if Hering is right. |
| 2. Induced self-color. | |
| 1. Judgment co-color. | } if Helmholtz is right. |
| 2. Spread self-color (Physiol. Optik, p. 400.) | |
| 3. Positive after-images. | } in both cases. |
| 4. Negative after-images | |

(1) and (2) are occurrences in the immediate vicinity of the original impression, (3) and (4) are occurrences in the same place. REV.]

IV. *Die subjective "Trennung des Lichtes in zwei complementäre Portionen."*

Helmholtz is of the opinion that our unconscious experience causes us, under certain circumstances, led by unconscious false judgment, to separate an actual white sensation into two components, and to deceive ourselves into thinking that we see one of these components only. This hypothesis is used by Helmholtz to explain many cases of color-contrast. Hering has already given reasons for not adopting it, and more follow in this article. It presupposes, for one thing, an acquired unconscious knowledge of what colors are complementary which is totally wanting in our conscious store of knowledge,—a rather violent supposition, and one which could only be accepted if colored veils and mists and glasses had been much more common in the experience of our remote ancestors than there is any reason to suppose that they have been. Helmholtz considers that it is easily possible, when an object is seen through a colored screen, to decide what part of the mixed color perceived is due to the screen and what to the object. Hering shows that when proper precautions are taken this is an absolute impossibility. An observer, provided with a tube, looks through a thin colorless glass plate and sees a transmitted image of a piece of colored paper behind the glass with a reflected image of a smaller, differently colored piece of paper from in front thrown upon the middle of that. If the front and back papers are equally distant from the glass plate, the two objects seem like one; if either is moved, one is seen to be plainly in front of the other, since they are looked at binocularly. But in either case, *the color of the combined images is the pure color of the mixture*, there is not the slightest tendency to separate it up, subjectively, into the two colors of which it is really composed, provided that all the proper precautions have been taken in preparing the experiment, although it is impossible not to perceive that one object is seen through another.

Hering promises, at the end of this communication, another, in which he will speak of general considerations having a bearing upon Helmholtz' theory of simultaneous contrast. C. L. F.

Sur la vision des couleurs de contraste. D. AXENFELD. Archives italiennes de Biologie. Vol. XI, part 1, Jan. 1889. Extract from the *Bullettino della R. Accademia medica di Roma*, An. XIV, 1887-88, fasc. 7.

Axenfeld gives an improvement on Ragona Scina's method of producing color-contrast. In front of a source of light he puts a screen with holes in it, and allows these holes to mirror themselves in a plate of colored glass. The images from the front and the back surface of the glass show complementary colors. For binocular color contrast, he produces double images of a black square on white paper, one eye looking through colored glass and the other not. He is of the opinion that the contrast-appearances due to light penetrating through the sclerotic coat are not produced by fatigue, since they appear instantaneously. He attributes great weight to the fact that one of the colored surfaces seems, in all these cases, to be transparent, and hence he concludes that the psychological part of the explanation cannot be entirely dispensed with. In general, he accepts Hering's color theory.